

(2) by striking subparagraph (G) and inserting the following:

"(G) greater than \$1,000,000 but not more than \$5,000,000;

"(H) greater than \$5,000,000 but not more than \$25,000,000;

"(I) greater than \$25,000,000 but not more than \$50,000,000; and

"(J) greater than \$50,000,000."

(C) EXCEPTION.—Section 102(e)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 is amended by adding after subparagraph (E) the following:

"(F) For purposes of this section, categories with amounts or values greater than \$1,000,000 set forth in sections 102(a)(1)(B) and 102(d)(1) shall apply to the income, assets, or liabilities of spouses and dependent children only if the income, assets, or liabilities are held jointly with the reporting individual. All other income, assets, or liabilities of the spouse or dependent children required to be reported under this section in an amount or value greater than \$1,000,000 shall be categorized only as an amount or value greater than \$1,000,000."

SEC. 21. BAN ON TRADE REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTING OR ADVISING FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(A) REPRESENTING AFTER SERVICE.—Section 207(f)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) inserting "or Deputy United States Trade Representative" after "is the United States Trade Representative"; and

(2) striking "within 3 years" and inserting "at any time".

(B) LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENT AS UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE AND DEPUTY UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE.—Section 141(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENTS.—A person who has directly represented, aided, or advised a foreign entity (as defined by section 207(f)(3) of title 18, United States Code) in any trade negotiation, or trade dispute, with the United States may not be appointed as United States Trade Representative or as a Deputy United States Trade Representative."

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to an individual appointed as United States Trade Representative or as a Deputy United States Trade Representative on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 22. FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST IN QUALIFIED BLIND TRUST.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(8) The category of the total cash value of any interest of the reporting individual in a qualified blind trust, unless the trust instrument was executed prior to July 24, 1995 and precludes the beneficiary from receiving information on the total cash value of any interest in the qualified blind trust."

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 102(d)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 is amended by striking "and (5) and inserting "(5), and (8)".

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to reports filed under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 for calendar year 1996 and thereafter.

SEC. 23. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT LOBBYING EXPENSES SHOULD REMAIN NON-DEDUCTIBLE.

(A) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that ordinary Americans generally are not allowed to deduct the costs of communicating with their elected representatives.

(B) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that lobbying expenses should not be tax deductible.

SEC. 24. EFFECTIVE DATES.

(A) Except as otherwise provided in this section, this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1996.

(B) The repeals and amendments made under sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 shall take effect as provided under subsection (a), except that such repeals and amendments—

(1) shall not affect any proceeding or suit commenced before the effective date under subsection (a), and in all such proceedings or suits, proceedings shall be had, appeals taken, and judgments rendered in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been enacted; and

(2) shall not affect the requirements of Federal agencies to compile, publish, and retain information filed or received before the effective date of such repeals and amendments.

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF POSITION ON VOTE

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I advise the Senate that on Tuesday, July 25, I was a delegate to the 1995 Defense Ministerial of the Americas in Williamsburg, VA. The Defense Ministerial, which brought together military personnel from throughout the Western Hemisphere, is a forum for the discussion of the role of militaries in democratic societies. Had I been present at the time of the final vote on S. 1060 on July 25, I would have voted in the affirmative.●

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now stand in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:57 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. GRAMS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SELF-DEFENSE ACT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, pursuant to the unanimous consent agreement on July 20, I now ask the Senate resume consideration of S. 21, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Self-Defense Act.

I have asked my colleague from Connecticut, Senator LIEBERMAN, to lead the effort this afternoon. Also, will my colleague from Virginia be willing to help manage the effort this afternoon?

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I will be privileged to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 21) to terminate the United States arms embargo applicable to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Dole amendment No. 1801, in the nature of a substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in favor of this proposal, which I am privileged to cosponsor with the distinguished Senate majority leader and a large number of other Senators from both sides of the aisle.

If passed, and we hope it will be passed overwhelmingly, this proposal will provide for a unilateral lifting of the arms embargo that was imposed against the former Yugoslavia in 1991 and remains in effect today, most notably victimizing the people of Bosnia.

There are times when people speak of this arms embargo as if it were Holy Writ, it were descended from the heavens, it were the Ten Commandments or the Sermon on the Mount.

The arms embargo against Bosnia is a political act, adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations in 1991, when Yugoslavia was still intact. It is, in the narrow legal sense, therefore, in my opinion, illegal as it is applied to Bosnia because Bosnia did not even exist as a separate country at that time.

But more to the point and ironically, cynically, when adopted by the United Nations Security Council in 1991, this arms embargo on the former Yugoslavia was requested by and supported by the then Government of Yugoslavia in Belgrade, which is to say the Milosevic government. And I say cynically because the pattern that was to follow was clear then, which was that the Milosevic government was going to set about systematically trying to create a greater Serbia and, therefore, knowing that Serbia itself, by accident of history, contained the warmaking capacity, the munitions, the weapons which were part of Yugoslavia, would enjoy essentially a monopoly of force as against its neighbors.

But we took that political act, supported by well-meaning governments in the West and elsewhere, as a way to stop arms from flowing into the Balkans so as to stop a war from going on, and we have made it into the Holy Writ. It is not. It is immoral. It is the opposite of the Holy Writ. It is immoral and it is illegal; illegal not only for the technical legal reasons I cited a moment ago but because it denies—this political resolution of the Security Council—denies Bosnia the rights it has gained as a member nation of the United Nations to defend itself.

What could be more fundamental to a nation as the guarantor of its own existence than the right to defend itself?